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CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY, for September 1863, contains—1, The Passing Bell. 2, Jottings. 3, Look Before you Leap. Chapters I. to III. 4, English Summers, 1771 to 1863. 5, Colonies and Colonization. Part III. 6, The Tyrant of the Poultry Yard. 7, The Red Banner of Bandelund. Chapter VI. 8, Strolls about Poons. I. 9, Homage and Presents to Garibaldi. 10, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter VII. 11, Pristine Civilization,—how Lost. 12, Railways and Pyramids. 13, Letters on Amateur Acting. XV. 14, The Present, Past, and Future of Fortification. 15, Nigris; or Delhi and its Environs. Chapters XXXI. to XXXIII. 16, Criminal Statistics of England and Scotland. 17, The Chief Towns of Sind. 18, Mysore. 19, Bombay Board of Revenue. Minutes of Meetings in August. 19, Emily. 20, Correspondence: The Sarcostenna; Dutergents, &c. Xavier. 21, Literary and Artistical Notices. Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay for 1862. Laws and Bye-Laws relating to the House of Correction at Bombay. On the Recent Discoveries in Eastern Africa, and "The Adventures of Captain Sisyphus, edited by Do Fool." Correspondence regarding the Mismanagement of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—Lost and Saved. Travels on Horseback in Montchu Tartary. The Polish Captivity. Cavalry, its History, &c. Vicissitudes of a Gentlewoman. Reminiscences, &c. of the Camp, the Court, and the Clubs. 22, Military Summary for July. 23, Home Politics—July. 24, Indian Retrospect—August. 25, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for August.

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Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall, 24, Medow Street, and 3, Bell Lane; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore, Messrs. Wyckell & Co., Amritsur; Allahabad, Messrs. Meer; London, John Gladding, Jun., 13, Paternoster Row.

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; in England, Rs. 20½; Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.

☞ A few copies are being printed, for separate issue, of the "Strolls about Poons"; "Letters on Amateur Acting"; and "the Chief Towns of Sind." *Untersigetzter*

In the next No., the first of a series of "Sketches of the History of the High and Regiments of the British Army," to be published separately on completion. *Orders registered.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE Magazine that promises eventually to be the most prosperous of any started in India is *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany*, if it continues to be conducted with the same ability as at present. We have received the last number of this well-written periodical, and subjoin the summary of its contents. ..... The Indian Retrospect is most elaborate and careful; and it is hard to overrate the value which these monthly compendia will possess in thirty or forty years' time as references. *Mofussilite.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany for August contains an unusually large number of good articles, and is the best we have seen of the series for some time. ..... The Magazine has the best prospects for its future reputation, and quite keeps up the character for entertaining its readers which this periodical has long since acquired.—*Poona Observer.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany contains some interesting papers. The selected papers in the Indian Retrospect is very carefully and scrupulously compiled. Altogether this serial is steadily improving, and we are glad to learn that its pecuniary prospects are encouraging.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany is unusually good. ..... We trust the day is not far distant when it will be found in every European's house in India, and in that of every educated native.—*Sindian.*

We beg to acknowledge receipt of *Chesson & Woodhall's Miscellany.* It is a very interesting number, and contains much that is volatile and amusing, as well as a goodly quantity of reading that is valuable and instructive. ..... We commend the number to the notice and attention of our readers, and the public generally.—*Deccan Herald.*

We have to acknowledge the rece

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 17th Sept., 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	230 per 100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	165 prem.
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Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	50 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	169 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	150 prem.
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Exchange Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	ds. 27,500 p. sh.
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Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	ds. 32,000 (per share) 1 m.
Do. B ,,	5,000	.....	
Free Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	ds. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	ds. 2,000 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	ds. 8 prem.
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Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	ds. 6 prem. nml.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	ds. 350 prem.
Manockjee Pittit Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	ds. 165 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	ds. 525 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	ds. 475 prem
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	ds. 2 0 prem.
Oozeia Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 200
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	ds. 1,375 prem.
Cotton Land Co.	10,000	ds. 12,000	ds. 42,000.
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	.....	103½
,, Loan 1835-36	.....	
,, Loan 1842-43	.....	99
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New Five per Cent. Loan	.....	108
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent.	.....	117½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	4 4 0
Gold Leaf	,,	16 14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3	0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2	2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2	15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs.	17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (15th Sep. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	510 to 515
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	514 to 515
New Bhowsnugger, (ready.)	,,	515 to 516
New Oomravutlee	,,	450 to 455
New Compta (Nonutna)	,,	440 to 485
New Dharwar nawgunned	,,	530 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	445 to 450
New Veeravul	,,	455 to 460
New Khandeish	,,	430 to 435
New Pomtchee	,,	475 to 480
New Accola	,,	480 to 485
New Mangalore	,,	460 to 465
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.	7 0 to 7	1 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 14 to 7	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33	
Niger	,, 37 to 38	
	,, 24 to 27	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Sept. 16	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat, Sept. 15.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat:—Lieut. Ward: Lieut. Macleod; Lieut. Woodhouse; Captain Gilman; Mrs. Cawley and family; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs. Marton; Mr. Stewart; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Ward and 183 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 16	Thomas Seddon	Dodd	Calcutta.
	Zoroah	Powell	Liverpool.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yes terday
Ship *John Lyon*, T. Browning, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Mary Sparks*, R. L. Oldham, bound to Liverpool.

LOADING.

The Ship *Lord Palmerston*, for Liverpool began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER 1863.

For Liverpool.

Duke of Newcastle.—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Trecumjee Veltjee.

Gertrude.—117 bales wool, 410 cwt., Bomanjee Framjee Cama.

Gateneau.—360 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Chutoorbhooz Nursees.

Veteran.—28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Passoo Govind.

Celuta.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nansee Tnackersee.

Tangier.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Fulchor, Cooper and Co.

Baron Renfrew.—40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Hargovundass Framjeevundass; 110 bales cotton, 330 cwt. Muckunjee Cullianjee.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., S. Tyabjee and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 400 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Shunlee.*—1 box silver dollars, Hajee Molaudin Sullamon; 1 box silver dollars, Fazul Mahomed Esaa and Co.; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoosen; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 72 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubib; 10 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

750 Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, S. Rogers—D. & Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 12)
904 Baron Renfrew, Rose—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. Aug. 17)
639 Barbara, Wilson—Burjorjee & Co.
1095 Beaston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
651 Diligentia, A. Porter—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
890 Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.
1091 Elphiabet Greeley, Cutter—Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons
1325 Eurocydon, Wright—Nanyth & Co.
1165 Gatineau, J. Cummings—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. July 24)
1854 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 17)
1328 Hannenso, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1596 John Lyon, Browning—Lawrence & Co.
804 Joshua Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens, Brothers & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co.
1057 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. Sept 16)
459 Magdalene, R. Andrew—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 14)
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
844 Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co.
999 Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8)
1357 Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Frieger & Co. (c. l. Sept. 10)
744 Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co. (c. l. Sept. 14)
965 Tangier, Owens—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1152 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. (c. l. Aug. 13)

FOR HAVRE.

549 City of Edinburgh, Soden—F., Clark & Co. (c. l. Sept 1)

FOR BORDEAUX.

310 Zodiaque, Gardner—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR COLOMBO, GOCHIN, AND TUTICORIN.

86 Alligator, Nacoda. C. Eduljee. (c. l. Sept. 11)

FOR CALCUTTA.

709 Birkby, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
MAURITIUS.
410 Ophir, Miles.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. Aug. 27)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

734 Sydney (s), A. Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

496 Monitor, Eaton—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA.

341 Sunlee (s), J. Milbanke—A. Hubibbhoy. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR PENANG AND RANGOON.

680 Futtay Meobaruck, Nacoda—HajeeSoolamas. (c. l. Sept. 4)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

284 Parsie, Burke.

FOR MAULMAIN.

592 Princess Royal, Andersen—Ritchie S. & Co.
595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.

NOT FIXED.

307 Artemisa, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Atit Rahimtoola Sumker, Nacoda.
277 Bombay (s), J. Wooley—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sale.)
559 Bombay Castle (s). Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
534 Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.
990 City of Brussels, J. Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.
435 Coringa, (s) Coombe—B. I. S. N. Co.
297 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
1449 Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1049 Esmeralda, York.—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
291 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
Garouni (s) Arpin.
189 Gazulie, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
Hamoody, Nacoda.
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
508 Kosuth, J. Bonnett.
1187 Lady Franklin, C. Ramle—Dossabhoy & Byramjee.
192 Louisa, J. Rapson—Hajee M. Sedick.
39 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
773 Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady—H. C. Latiff Cadoo.
307 Mackee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.
531 Penang (s), Blackmore—B. I. S. N. Co.
932 Princess Soumawatty, Crockett—Leckie & Co.
791 Robinia, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
253 Shanghai, W. Maglan—S. M. A. Latiff.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

709 Azof, (Refitting.)
2009 Columbian (s), G. A. Granger.
1109 Jeddo, Brown.
1359 Pottinger, (laid up.)
1249 Simla (s), A. B. Farquhar.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
459 Jessica, Towill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

531 Dover Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Klmslie—Fleming & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

MADRAS.

September 10, Screw Steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, Captain R W. Kerr, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Wodehouse, Lieut. C., Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.
Wood, Lieut. W. R. A., on medical certificate, from Baroda.
Ward, Lieut. R. H., attached H. M.'s 89th Regt. on leave from Baroda.
Gilmour, Captain W., R. A., on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Alban, Major T. C., Deputy Judge Advocate General N. D. A., on medical certificate, to England.
Hebden, Lieut. D., 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Forster, Colonel, R. H. A., to rejoin, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 16TH 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 18th Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. H. M.'s 18th Regt. will furnish a funeral party consisting of 1 Havildar and 25 rank and file to be at the Musjid Bunder at 5 o'clock P.M. this day, to accompany the remains of the late Conductor White, of the Commissariat Department, to the grave.

H. M.'s 103rd Regt. will furnish the usual carrying party to be at the Musjid Bunder at the same hour.

N. B.—Conveyance for the party will be provided by the Commissariat Department.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1863.

Mr. A. G. Patterson, 2nd Class Engineer, and James Evans Engineer apprentice from Public Works Department, were directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumeraries on tha 15th instant, for duty in the Factory.

Sporting.

THE DECCAN MONSOON MEETING.

Fifth Day, Tuesday, 15th September 1863.

1ST RACE—*Sweepstakes* of Rs. 300. For all horses. 9½ stone. 1 mile. No penalty on Professionals. Nominations to be taken on 1st June, and horses named the day before the Race. H. F.

The Allies' ..... b a h Compensation. 9st 7lb A. Rizzack 1
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Basheer't..... 9st 7lb Benson ... 2
The Slasher's ..... c a h Potomac ..... 9st 7lb Mr. Nutt... 3

Time 1m. 50s.

2ND RACE—*The Forced Handicap.* Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all horses Winners during the Meeting. 3 G. M. for each Race won. Optional to beaten horses at an entrance of Rs. 15. 2 miles.

The Hajee Names'. g a h Honey Suckle 8st 7lb A. Rizzack 1
Mr. Douglas'..... b Aus. g Highflyer 1st 0lb Lewis 2
The Allies' ..... g a h Grey Jacket... 8st 6lb Mr. Nutt... 3
Mr. Shepherd's ... b a g The Don ..... 8st 0lb Rowjee .. 4
H. H. Aga Khan's. b a h Basheer..... 8st 7lb Syed. 5

Time—3m. 56s.

3RD RACE—*Beaten Handicap.* Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50 for all horses, beaten during the Meeting. 1 mile.

Major Crosbie's ... b a h Little Bijou..... 7st 12 lb 3
The Allies' ..... g a g Jefferson Davis 7st 12lbsA Rizzack 0
The Slasher's ..... g a h Kingston..... 8st 2lbs Native... 2
Mr. Shepherd's ... g a h Multum in Peroo 7st 10lbs Rowjee 0
The Stables' ..... g a h Gayland ..... 7st 12lbs Tookaram 0
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Syed..... 7st 9lbs Syed 1
Mr. Fitzgerald's... c a h Instructor..... 8st 7lbs Mr. Nutt 0

Time—1m. 58s.

4TH RACE—*The Garrison Stakes.* 150 Rs. from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30 for untrained horses, the property of Officers of the Garrison. 1 mile. 10 stone.

Major Crosbie's ... b a h Outram ..... 10st Mr. Lamb ... 3
Mr. Gaye's..... b a h Perfect Cure ..... 10st Power 1
Major Wood's..... c Aus. g Small Hopes 10st Mr. Blopford 2

Time 2m. 1s.

A MATCH.—¾ Mile Rs. 200.

Mr. Owen's..... g a h Grey Bob..... 9st. 7lbs. 1
Mr. Douglas' ..... c a h Cheese Cake ... 9st. 7lbs. 2

Order of Running.

1st Race Sweepstakes. 2nd Race Beaten Handicap. 3rd Race Garrison Stakes. 4th Race A Match. 5th Race Forced Handicap.

Letters to the Editor.

THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

SIR,—In justice to the two Constables who are represented by A. D. Acqueny, in your issue of this date to have acted so cruelly towards a seaman in Forbes Street, allow me to state what I saw of the affair. At about 4 o'clock P.M. of the 14th instant, a friend of mine and myself were assaulted by three seamen, my clothes were torn and my friend was struck over the eye with a drinking glass. I thought it time to call for the assistance of the Police, and gave the three men in charge of Constables Tighe and Butters who took them to the chowkey, I accompanied them, they went quietly as far as the Police Office gate in Forbes Street, where one of the men took out a bottle from which he began to drink. Constable Tighe seized the bottle, whereon a sharp scuffle ensued, Baynes (one of the seamen) acted very violently, kicking at the constables who endeavoured to handcuff him. Constable Tighe is, I am sure, ready to acknowledge having struck the man three or four times with his truncheon on the body and legs but not on the head as Mr. A. D. Acqueny represented. Mr. Tighe struck the man in self-defence, and to prevent him or either of the other prisoners from escaping. Your correspondent did not mention that Mr. Butters was kicked in the mouth, or that both of the constables were kicked about the body and legs. But it seems to be no fault to strike a Policeman while in the execution of his duty.

ARDASHIR CURSETJEE,
Manager Prince of Wales Hotel.

Bombay, 16th September 1863.

THE CREWS OF SHIPS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SIR,—Will you kindly oblige by inserting the following:—

The Master of a British ship at present lying in this harbour, having at 6-30 A.M. of the 14th instant had it reported to him by the second officer, that the bulkhead of the lower forecastle had been broken open, and a case of Gin broached in the forehold; on going into the forecastle accompanied by the first and second officers, he found two full bottles of gin and one empty, covered up with an oilcloth coat belonging to one of the crew, who was *drunk and had refused to do his duty*; another man was also drunk and very insolent, the latter being one of the crew who had been entrusted to watch the ship during the night; but who, the Master was subsequently informed had been drunk and disorderly late the previous night, and at one o'clock P.M. went to sleep until 5-30 o'clock A.M. On finding the gin in the forecastle the signal was made for the Police, when Mr. Inspector Knight promptly attended, and seeing the condition of the two men took them into custody at the Master's request. The case was tried; and as no one had *seen* them break open the box of Gin or steal the liquor, they were discharged on the first count, and as they expressed themselves willing to go on board again, also on the second. The decision in the above case was virtually to the effect that the crews of ships in the harbour of Bombay, may break into the hold, broach cargo, embezzle spirits, get drunk and insolent, *but* as long as *no one sees them in the act of breaking open the cases or stealing the liquor*, of which *they* will take good care, there can be no charge supported against them. As for drunkenness and insolence, *that* seems so much a matter of course that not the slightest notice is taken of it. The crew above referred to have, since leaving England been quiet, orderly, and well behaved, *but* from the tenor of the decision given, no one who knows anything of ship's crews will expect such conduct to be continued. The interests of Owners and Masters of ships frequenting the harbour of Bombay, require a greater amount of protection against the frequent occurrence of such cases, as the preceding, for, not only is valuable time wasted and the ship detained, but the expenses incurred by engaging labour from the shore and for cargo destroyed, where no direct proof can be obtained, sum up to a considerable amount. Were such men summarily dealt with, and sent again on board their respectective ships, there would be fewer vagrants in the streets of Bombay:—

By kindly inserting the above in your widely circulatedly journal you will exceedingly oblige.—Your most obedient servant,

September 16. A MASTER MARINER.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by he n ame and addres of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Secunderabad, on the 31st August, the wife of Captain Morgan, 38th M. N. I., of a daughter.

At Lucknow, on the 5th September, the wife of G. E. Hilder, Esq., of a son.

At Lucknow on the 8th instant, the wife of Lieutenant R. B. Pemberton, R. E., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Lucknow, on the 5th September, Harry Herbert, aged 7 months and one day, the beloved child of D. Hinge, S. S. Royal Artillery.

At Balpally, on the 7th September, of Typhus Fever, Mr. J. W. S. Herbert, aged 30 years, deeply regretted.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Weight under ½ ounce...	*Via Marseilles.* Rs. 0 6 8	*Via Southampton.* Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ... ,,	1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,, ... ,,	2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

COLOMBO MAILS, &c.

The Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong, per steamer *Shunlee*, will be closed TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M., instead of 17th instant, as previously notified.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, SCINDE, GUADEL, MUSCUT, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE and BUSSORA, per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bogla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla, should however parties desire there letters &c. be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M. and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER.—1863.

First Quarter ...Sunday 29d. 6h. 24.2m. P.M.
Full Moon.....Sunday 27d. 10h. 53.2m. A.M.

Days.	18ths.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	17	Lambert, B. and M.	5 49	6 0	1 24	1 41
Fri.	18	Venus rises at 7.7 a.m.	5 49	5 59	1 58	2 18
Sat.	19	Venus Sets at 6h. 37m. P.M.	5 49	5 58	2 38	3 0
Sun.	20	16th Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 58	3 22	3 49
Mon.	21	St. Matthew, Abp.	5 50	5 57	4 17	4 54
Tues.	22	Daybreak at 4h.36m	5 50	5 56	5 37	6 23
Wed.	23	Twilight ends at 7.9.	5 50	5 55	7 7	7 50

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 17th.—London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838.—The East India House vacated, 1860.

Friday 18th.—Bombay given to Charles II. as a dowry, 1662.—George I. landed, 1714.—Quebec capitulated, 1759.

Saturday 19th.—Treaty of Chunar signed between the Subadar of Oude and Governor Hastings, 1781.

Sunday 20th.—Demerara retaken by the British, 1803.—Battle of the Alma, 1854.—Final capture of Delhi, 1857.

Monday 21st.—Battle of Preston Pans, 1745.—Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.—The fate of Sir John Franklin's Expedition discovered, 1859.

Tuesday 22nd.—The British Territory ravaged by Holkar 1803.

Wednesday 23rd.—Battle of Assaye, 1803.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug. 29	KURRACHEE	Sept. 9
AGRA	Sept. 1	LAHORE	Sept. 5
ALLAHABAD	Sept. 1	LONDON	Aug. 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 25	MADRAS	Sept. 11
BANGALORE	Sept. 11	MALTA	June 29
COCHIN	Sept. 5	MEERUT	Sept. 8
CALCUTTA	Sept. 5	OUDH	Sept. 9
CAPE	Aug. 3	PUNJAUB	Aug 29
CEYLON	Aug 31	PENANG	Aug 23
DELHI	Sept. 8	RANGOON	Aug 10
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 19
HONGKONG	Aug 12	SINGAPORE	Aug 21

THE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1863.

THE Government of India has published in the *Calcutta Gazette* "for general information," a list of the medals and honorable mentions awarded by the International Juries at the London Exhibition of 1862, to contributors from India. This list for purposes of "general information" is now rather a stale affair, seeing it has been made known through the newspapers and the reports published at home, many months ago. Still it has its uses, and we reprint in another part of our paper, the portion of the list referring to this Presidency, which may not previously have been seen by some of our readers.

It is rather curious to see it recorded, that the Bombay Government received a medal for its "Sandelwood carvings." We suspect after all, that considerable injustice may have been done to our late Governor, when he was accused of sleeping at his post; doing things occasionally in spasmodic fits of engergy, and of course doing them wrongly. Does not the *Calcutta Gazette* announcement throw a new light on the subject, and give an explanation such as otherwise could hardly have been divined by an uninformed public? It is now made clear to us that on those occasions when Sir George Clerk was accused of slumbering and doing nothing, he must have been all the while working very hard, probably with the assistance of the Secretaries, at these "Sandel-wood carvings!" Honour to whom honour is due: Sir George worked long at the art of Government and did not succeed, but many great men besides himself have failed in that art: we are glad to see he has succeeded in another art of a humbler character certainly, but still an art: the labourer is worthy of his reward; a "medal" and "honourable mention" therefore, to Sir George and his Government by all means, for their genius in the *cutting and carving* line, if they showed it in no other!

Whether our conjectures about Sir George Clerk and his Government, be correct or otherwise, is perhaps not a matter of much consequence, but we are glad to see in the same list, the name of a townsman about whose genius in the carving line there can be no mistake, we refer to the Parsee cabinetmaker Bhimjee Byramjee. Bhimjee is mentioned in the list as having received a medal "for good design and workmanship of carved Furniture;" but this is scant praise to that which was bestowed on Bhimjee's specimens of his carved work, by the admiring crowds from all parts of Europe, that gazed on them with wonder and delight, as they stood in their place in the much frequented Indian Court in the Exhibition. Through the French Exhibition of 1855 and the Exhibition of last year, Bhimjee's name in connexion with Bombay carved blackwood furniture, has become most creditably known in some of the principal capitals of Europe.

Dr. Birdwood received a medal "for an extensive collection of Indian Vegetable products of economic value," and "honorable mention" for a "collection of oils, and their goodness of quality"; and Dr. Forbes Watson in various parts of his elaborate descriptive Catalogue of the Indian Department, acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Birdwood for the assistance he had derived from the information, with which the latter had furnished him, in connection with the products and manufactures sent from Western India. Several other persons connected with this presidency received "medals" and "honorable mention" but the information afforded in the list, tells all that need be said on the subject of them.

WE take it for granted that the Chamber of Commerce does not consider it has discharged itself of its duty to the public, in respect of Mr. Westropp's Bill about wagers, by issuing those Minutes of half a dozen firms, or so, which we published in our yesterday's paper. But in the meantime, though of course we have no objection to "leading merchants," and merchants wanting to lead, and those much needing to be led, of whom a number are already before us, writing indifferent editorial articles, under the name of Minutes, on this or any other subject, we must say that this is not the way in which the opinions and conclusions of Chambers of Commerce elsewhere are given to the world, and there is no good reason why it should be the way here. Minute-writing had been the curse of Indian Councils for a century, delaying all business and keeping the public in full ignorance of every thing that it was their right and interest to know, when it was wisely resolved to call the public to the aid of our Governors; and now we have open and responsible discussion, debate and reply, not to speak of criticism by the press, in this way better informed and therefore more valuable than of old,—by all which means truth and reason get a full hearing, and the progress of the public welfare, if slow, is made sure at last. But while Indian Governments have been making progress and improvements, it seems as if "leading merchants" and *our* Chamber of Commerce had been progressing backwards. Why should this be so?

What was to hinder the Chamber of Commerce to have it's public meeting, as well as any Legislative Council, here or elsewhere, its motions and amendments, speeches, explanations, replies, in order, and at last its vote? We believe there are now more than forty firms composing the Chamber; Mr. Westropp's Bill has been several weeks before the public; and as yet we are only favoured with the opinions of seven individuals, writing in the name of so many firms, as to the merits of the measure. This would be thought slow work for a Government, for men of business it is contemptible.

In addition to the advantage to be derived by such dispatch as we advocate, there is something to be gained, socially, by gentlemen meeting together, and having formal discussion, where there is difference of opinion, while they are bound, or can be compelled, if need be, to retain the *forms* at least of courtesy towards each other. For instance, at a meeting of the Chamber we do not believe that Mr. Michael Scott would have presumed to accuse any gentleman who had spoken before him of making "statements opposed to fact, and calculated to mislead:" but if he had so far forgot himself, the Chairman must at once have called him to order, and he must at once have withdrawn and apologised for his words, or have taken consequences more disagreeable. Writing in the name of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., however, he has thought it not unbecoming him and them to write so of what had been written in the name of Messrs Campbell, Mitchell & Co., —by Mr. Andrew Grant, we understand. What Mr. Grant may think of the impertinence, we do not know, and, not being the guardians of his honour, it does not concern us to inquire. But we must say that we regret to see discussion carried on in our Chamber of Commerce in this way. Surely one may be a "leading merchant" without forgetting to act like a gentleman as well.

So much for the Chamber of Commerce. As we take it for granted that the Bill, about which all this discussion has arisen, either has been, or must be, withdrawn for good, or most certainly that it never will pass into a law, it seems unnecessary to rediscuss the principles of it. Yet the pertinacity with which a few crotchetty, but most of them, we are sure, very well meaning, persons urge its claims to support, seems to require a little more notice of it at our hands,—more particularly as those persons will have it, that, if they have not "all the talents," they have at least all the virtues, and that those of us who oppose them are in fact favourable to gambling as a business, patrons of hells, and we forget how many more wicked things. It is a way with your uncommonly good people to discover that those who do not always think exactly the same as they themselves do, are, besides being wrong in their opinions, no better than publicans and sinners in their conduct.

In particular, we are told that our Indian Act 21 of 1848, which is in the words of an Act of Parliament that has been found good enough for home use, is quite defective for use in Bombay. The law at present, and as well in India as in England, makes all agreements by way of gaming or wagering null and void: and no suit is entertained in the courts for recovering any thing won on any wager, or entrusted to any person to abide the event of any game, or on which any wager has been made. More than that, it has been decided that a sum of money deposited with a stake-holder, to abide the event of a wager, is recoverable from such stake-holder, if demanded before the time fixed for the determination of the event upon which the wager depends. We are of those who think that this is law enough on the subject. But Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., we see, think that there is a defect or flaw in it somewhere, and in one of their minutes they write; "We understand Mr. Westropp will adduce ample proof, *on* a legal point, of the existence of this defect, and of the encouragement it gives to time-bargains."—We do not pretend to understand exactly what is the meaning of "proof on a legal point," and nothing that Mr. Westropp or Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. have said has had the least effect in clearing this up to us. But something which we see in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.'s Minute suggests a guess as to what is meant. It

clause may be supported as most comprehensive, though I should be obliged to any one who would point out *all* the parts of Acts and Regulations which are inconsistent with this Bill, required to be repealed.

That notice in the Government *Gazette* does not give sufficient publicity.

That Schedule F, which refers to a "trader," is inconsistent with the rest of the Act.

That property "in expectancy" is likely to give rise to question, and difficulty.

These and whether the interpretation of time in the interpretation Clause, which I need not enumerate, are all subjects which must engage the attention of the Select Committee.

I must not however conclude without drawing your attention to Section LXVII. which provides that no person shall be liable for the debts of his parents and others to a greater extent than the property he inherits. This clause is particularly aimed at a provision of Hindoo Law, which makes a man responsible for his father's debts with interest, and his grandfather's without, though he may not have inherited a sous from either. The Judges of the Supreme Court when the firm draft was submitted to them, approved of this enactment as just in principle; but the then Judges of the Sudder doubted whether these provisions pertained to an Insolvent Law, and suggested that the Legislatureshould consider well before passing an enactment which would so greatly affect the money lenders.

I have no doubt but that you will consider well before you pass this Section; but I am happy to think that Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Newton, who have been judges of the Sudder, approve of this draft, and Mr. Justice Newton has pointed out that in Madras it has been held that even under Hindoo Law a Hindoo son is only by law liable for his father's debts to the amount of the assets, the obligation to pay all debts with interest being in the opinion of the Sudder at Madras, as it was in Sir William Jones and Sir Edward Colebrooke's opinions, a rgligious and moral and not a civil obligation, and therefore, one that Courts of Law cannot enforce. Without the weight of these great names the ruling appears to me so just that I have no hesitation in recommending the proposed Section for adoption.

It probably may, as the late Sudder Court suggested, seriously affect money lenders; but when it is so clear that only a sentimental obligation can rest upon a son to pay his father's debts to a greater extent than the assets he received from him, and that the son in many cases derived no advantage from the debts his father incurred, though I have no wish to injure but rather hope to benefit the fair trader, I feel no compunction in suggesting that no son should be hampered by his father's debts, and that the son who was become so should be able to free himself from them, and I should be glad to think that no person seeking the benefit of this Act had a worse claim to relief than a son from so much of his father's debts as exceeded the partimony he inherited.

It has been suggested by Mr. Moroba Canoba that as by Hindoo Law a man marrying a widow is liable for all her former husbands debts, the provisions of Sections LXVII should be extended to him. I do not feel quite so certain upon this point. Remarriages are, I know, common among some of the Hindoos, and I was myself obliged to give a decree against the husband of a woman for her former husband's debts; but marrying a widow is not so natural a coincidence in a Hindoo's life as inheriting his father's property or debts. The question however may engage the attention of the Committee and the Council.

With these remarks I will move that the Bill be now read a first time, and be referred to a Select Committee consisting of

The Hon'ble the Advocate General.
The Hon'ble Mr. Scott.
The Hon'ble Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett.
The Hon'ble Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy

And the Mover, with orders to report at the first sitting of Council after the 12th January next. My object in naming so distant a day being to obtain as much consideration as possible for the measure by those whom it is more likely to affect than the members of your Excellency's Council.

These motions were carried.—*Poona Observer, Sept* 15.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Sept.* 5.)

THE following is a list of Medals and Honorable Mentions awarded by the International Juries at the London Exhibition of 1862 to contributors from the Bombay Presidency:—

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

For Lalia native cotton uncleaned from Ahmedabad, value 9d. per lb.—Honorable Mention.

For sandelwood carvings.—Medal.

BOMBAY.

Bombay.—Dr. Birdwood for an extensive collection of Indian vegetable products of economic value.—Medal.

Bombay.—Dr. Birdwood for a specimen of oils and their goodness of quality.—Honorable Mention.

Bombay.—Bhimjee Byramjee for good design and workmanship of carved furniture.—Medal.

Bombay.—Jamsetjee Heerjee for a large number of admirable carvings in sandelwood.—Medal.

Bombay.—Sellon, Captain, for a series of photographic views in India.—Honorable Mention.

Bombay.—Messrs. Smith, Fleeg & Co. for cotton from Bourbon Seed, cleaned, valued at 12½d. per lb.—Medal.

Ahmedabad.—The Collector for Nurma native cotton from Ahmedabad, valued at 10½d. per lb.—Medal.

Ahmedabad.—The Manufacturers of Kincaubs for Kincaubs and other specimens of gold and silver (loom) embroidery on silk.—Honorable Mention.

Belgaum.—Hearn, Mr., for cleaned cotton, valued at 12d. per lb.—Medal.

Dharwar.—The Collector for models of agricultural implements.—Honorable Mention.

Poonah.—The Collector for cotton from native seed.—Medal.

Surat.—The manufacturers of Kincaubs for Kincaubs and other specimens of gold and silver (loom) embroidery on silk.—Honorable Mention.

SCINDE.

Seebee.—The Collector for cotton from Seebee.—Honorable Mention.

Shikarpore.—The manufacturers of carpets for the excellency of design, color, and manufacture of their carpets.—Medal.

NEWS LETTERS.

JACOBABAD, *Sept.* 4.

I HAVE just heard of another great Murree raid—about as extensive an one as we have had in these parts for a long time. About five days ago, some two hundred of these wild fellows, mounted on their hill ponies, swept down upon the Cutchee districts, and attacked Shahdadpore, and after capturing one of the unfortunate inhabitants, returned to their fastnesses with a booty of 800 camels and 500 other animals plundered from the harmless people of the plain. Cutchee, the finest part of the Kheiat Khanat, still remains in the hands of the ex-ruler Khodabad Khan, and these Murrees, through spite or revenge, are constantly harassing its inhabitants. If Khodabad ever regains his *gudsee*, he will take bitter revenge upon these banditee, and exterminate them if he can.

The Jacobabadites, also, are still in great fear of being swept away by the floods. In fact we have to sleep with one eye open. Within the past week the bund around Jacobabad has burst two or three times in two or three places. The breaks, however, were soon closed, thanks to the energetic exertions of the Kardar whose name is Kershab. This officer deserves great praise indeed for his untiring zeal, and will no doubt receive a reward from Government. The Mookteyarkarship of Meerpore ought to have been his. We have a new Mooktiyar here who is a Hindoo—more properly speaking a Bunia—but he wears the Mussulman costume, reminding us of the fable about "Old Jack in the Lion's Skin." But to return to the inundations. I wonder Government doesn't offer a liberal reward to any one who will devise a plan by which our roads and bridges will not be literally carried away as they are periodically in these parts. The road to Shikarpore is nearly impassable just now, and it will take more rupees than you and I can ever jingle together, I fear to repair the damages of the current season.

I hear certain rumours about Kheiat and Caldahar matters, but as I can trace them to no reliable source, I shall not trouble you with them, lest they should prove worthless.

It is getting rather cold here; the mornings and evenings especially are delightful; but during the night heavy dews fall; and as this is night, I too fall—asleep!—*Sindian.* COGWIN.

HYDERABAD, *Sept.* 4.

As promised in my last letter, I hasten to place before your readers, who are, I doubt not, in considerable anxiety, further information about the suspicious characters who were apprehended in the Dharrumsalla of Hydrabad. The number of the individuals apprehended is two; and according to their own statement they are Mussulman residents of Jhelum in the Punjab, who are returning to their country from a pilgrimage they have performed to Mecca.—The reason which led to their apprehension is that, on their persons being searched by the Police (this, I am informed, is customary in cases of incoming fukeers), four pearls and a letter without any address from a rajah (no other than the Shah of Persia, or some such magnate) were found. These are articles which even in ordinary times of lull and tranquillity, would have been of a nature serious enough to sanction the arrest of the possessors, but just now, everybody everywhere seems to have been gifted with a peculiar power of scenting out and seizing *budmashes*, so that there is no probability of any persons of doubtful character with suspicious articles about them, escaping apprehension and rigid enquiry. The two men are under arrest, awaiting the decision of the authorities, to whom a detailed report has been made, for their disposal.—The contents of the letter, I am told, direct that note be taken of the military strength in Sind and the general feeling of the inhabitants, so that I think there is reason to believe the bearers of it are Persian spies come to obtain information as to how matters stand in Sind and vicinity, in case we come to blows with the Shah. I shall revert to this case when I get further information about it.

The river has subsided by about 4 feet, owing to which the Dowmanwah has ceased to flow.—*Id.*

SIMLA, *August* 30.

THE public have been left in ignorance as to the result of the inquiry which was made into the passage of arms, which took place at Narkundah some few weeks ago, as of course, the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry are not generally known, but we are left to infer Sir Hugh Rose's opinion on the matter, from the fact that Captain Hill remains till the completion of his leave, and Ensign Lawrence has proceeded to join his regiment. It is stated that the Viceroy and Lady Elgin positively leave this on the 25th of September the former to make his tour through the Punjab, taking the Kangra Valley *en route*, to make enquiries regarding the prospects of tea planting in that district, and on to Peshawur, and the confines of our possessions in the North West. It is supposed that some important political reason of a serious nature causes Lord Elgin to go so far North. It is sincerely to be hoped that we shall not be drawn into another war with the Afghans, or any of the warlike and treacherous tribes that inhabit the countries in that quarter. The disastrous campaigns of the Cabul and Afghan wars, are still fresh in the memory of many in India. The large force to be assembled at Lahore during the cold season, and generally termed a Camp of Exercise, is no doubt to be gathered there to serve some deep diplomatic end; perhaps to show those who are clamouring for the right of succeeding the late Dhost Mahomed, and the Rajah of Cashmere, that it is in the power of the government to assemble a powerful force at a short notice; ostensibly for the simple reason that they are required to exercise themselves in a mass, and that therefore to assemble one to crush a disturbance, would be as simple and easy. It is politic, and well to show our power in this manner, on the principal that, "prevention is better than cure." The sanitarium has been gayer lately; two fancy balls have been given by that portion of the community here styled the "mercantile," and which class is now gaining and holding a standing in society quite distinct from the military and civilian circles, hitherto looked on as the only circles entitled to claim the cognomen "society." This naturally follows on the increase of visitors and residents. Simla now being able to count among its numerous European inhabitants, individuals of all classes, and of all grades, and thus "society" can no longer be confined to any one particular class in preference to any other. Many other entertainments have been the order of the day, and two other fancy balls are announced as being about to take place; one that is to eclipse everything of the kind that has yet taken place is of course to be given by Sir Hugh Rose, at his mansion, "Barnes Court," though out of consideration to Lord and Lady Elgin, the gallant Commander-in-Chief has postponed the anxiously expected entertainment to the early part of October, when the Governor-General will have quitted us. The late bereavement Lord and Lady Elgin have sustained, being yet too fresh in their minds to permit of their participating in any galeties. There are some few celebrities here at the present moment. Mr. Maine, I mentioned in my last; besides him, we have Colonel Crawley, and Mr. George Campbell. At the Simla Club the Rajah of Kishnaghur is residing, and being more enlightened and less prejudiced with regard to caste than other princes in India, dines daily at the *table d'hote*. For many days past we have had no rain, though clouds still hang about, so that, however much we may enjoy this delightful weather, especially as a striking contrast to the late gloomy period of incessant rain, still we ought to hope that the rains have, not yet quite broken up, as should they do so now so much sooner than the proper season, much distress is sure to be felt. It is curious to observe these clouds; daily we witness a phenomenon known only to the dwellers in mountainous regions, and by them seem so frequently, as to be passed by many unnoticed. Each evening we see these clouds descend into the valleys, scudding down the mountain sides, as though hastening to rest; the lower peaks, the gorges, and valleys are during the night, filled with a soft vapour, having the appearance of piles of freshly carded cotton wool, and under the rays of the moon looking quite luminous; there they remain generally all night, the higher mountains rising far above the sea of clouds, having a bright, clear atmosphere above them. On the approach of day, these compact masses, which have lain quiet for many hours, suddenly appear endued with life. The puffs, which at first are imperceptible, these clouds begin to swell, to rise till gradually they ascend to the tops of the mountains, there, either to disperse entirely, or hang like curtains round the highest peaks. To the mind, alive to the beauty of nature under all her varying aspects these changes never become monotonous but

"Please daily, and their novelty survives
"Long knowledge, and the scrutiny of years."

—*Englishman, Sept.* 5.

POONA.

THE POONA GIRLS' SCHOOL.—We have been informed that several native ladies, from Bombay, lately visited this very promising Institution, and bestowed upon it such a recognition as its merits demanded. Nearly three hundred rupees were subscribed as assistance, in the shape of clothing, &c., was very liberally tendered. These are hopeful signs of the times, and encouraging, as respects the promoters of such undertakings.—*Deccan Herald, Sept.* 16.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. Moroba Canoba, the Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, proceeds shortly to Ahmednuggur, to resume his appointment at that station. The people of Poona will regret his departure, as he was highly popular amongst all classes, and his decisions invariably gave satisfaction. Mr. Justice Warden, in the High Court, is to be relieved by Mr. Erskine. The Baron Larpent will be succeeded by Mr. Warden, the former gentleman resuming his old office of Judge of Small Causes, Poona. Thus the world wags—changes every where!—*Id.*

THE COURT.—His Excellency the Governor visited the honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esquire, on Monday evening, and was most worthily and hospitably received by the distinguished gentleman he had honoured with a visit. Sir Bartle Frere spares no pains to render himself agreeable, and courtesies of this kind tend to promote feelings of mutual friendship and fraternity. We have been informed that as soon as the series of gubernatorial visits are finished, the Band at Dapoorie will give their final melody

Over the hills and far away!

—*Id.*

SIND.

PERSIAN SPIES.—Our Hydrabad correspondent throws some light upon the arrest, which we mentioned in our last Wednesday's issue, of suspicious characters at that Station. He has ascertained that the prisoners, instead of being old Mutineers, are two men evidently on a secret mission from Persia to collect information which may be of value to the ruler of that country in the event of a rupture with our Government. This confirms the announcement we made sometime ago that the nature of our political relations in that quarter is anything but satisfactory.—*Sindian, Sept.* 9.

BENGAL.

LETTERS from Jynteah inform us that in consequence of the appearance of Cholera in that district, all the prisoners in the Jail, with the exception of the rebel Dewan Singhoo, have been removed to Sunarun.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 5.

IN consideration of the loyalty and good conduct of the men of the Deolee Irregular Force, the Government have extended, to those who are unfit for further service, the advantages conceded by para. 1st, part 2 of Section 44 of the Regulations of the Royal Army of 1855.—*Id.*

THE *Allahabad Gazette* is in a position to announce that on the 1st of February next at the latest, the East Indian Railway will be open to the public from Delhi to Calcutta, with the exception of crossing the Jumna at Allahabad. Orders have already been given for compiling the new time-tables, and for making the other arrangements requisite for the working of the increased length. As a temporary measure, the Railway Company will either have a pontoon bridge over the Jumna, or a steamer to convey the traffic across the river.—*Id.*

ORDERS have been issued by Government that the original instructions of the Secretary of State for the investment of the stock assigned as provision for the Mysore family be now carried out. The Government has called upon such members of the family as were to have been especially provided for, and who may not already have signified their assent to the course proposed by the Secretary of State, to do so unconditionally in writing, within one month. Those who have already accepted or may within that period accept the proposals of the Secretary of State in their integrity, will enjoy the benefits of the scheme,—while those who omit to do so will remain on the footing on which they stood previously.—*Id.*

SEVERAL London letters received by the last mail affirm positively that the medical amalgamation scheme for the Indian service will come out to Calcutta, *via* Bombay, by the mail which leaves England on the 18th of this month. If we are asked whether or not we believe this intelligence, we say that we do; the shameful delay that has occurred in the matter, the necessity for at length doing something, and the prorogation of Parliament rendering it highly probable that the powers concerned in the settlement of the measure—the Horse Guards and the India House—have at length thrown off the measure. As we said a short time ago, the last scheme devised was three Indian Medical Staff Corps for the three Presidencies; and the letters by the mail state that this is the measure which has found final favour with the authorities, and is about to be despatched to India. This will give all medical officers the pay and allowances of their rank, on the scale of the Military Staff Corps, and other advantages and privileges of a less solid nature.—*Englishman, Sept.* 5.

WHEN will the government publish the new code of regulations as regards the pay of officers commanding Native regiments of cavalry and infantry, which has now been suffering incubation for more than two years, and the non-appearance of which is monthly causing the most irrational injustice and incurtable heartburnings? In the middle of the year 1861, when the measure was first before the government, we announced to the army the proposed consolidated rules of commandallowance for officers of different ranks. Since then nothing whatever has been done in the matter; and when officers suffering heavy loss and injustice have appealed to the finance and pay officials, the answer is—"We can do nothing: the matter is before the government." In the meantime here is a specimen out of many, of the state of affairs which is allowed to exist, whilst "the measure is before government," and has been so for nearly two years and a half. Of the nineteen regiments of Bengal Cavalry, five are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels on the Staff Corps; eleven by Majors on the Staff Corps; one by a Captain on the Staff Corps; one by a Captain of the late European Cavalry; and one by a Lieutenant of one of H. M's Cavalry; and one by a Lieutenant of one of H. M's. Cavalry regiments. The command of these regiments is held at a consolidated allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month, irrespective of rank or length of service; so that whilst all the Lieutenant-Colonels—some of them Colonels in the army—receive Rs. 173 a month, in addition to their Staff Corps pay, for commanding their corps, the junior commandant of all, the Lieutenant in H. M's. British service, receives Rs. 635, in addition to his pay in his own corps, for the same duty and employment. Thus, as will be seen from the above, the higher the officer's rank, and the greater his experience, the less does he receive, in addition to his pay proper, for commanding a cavalry regiment. This stupid state of affairs has, as we have intimated above, been appealed against by some of the sufferers; but the answer has invariably been—"We can do nothing; it is before the government." This incongruity, again, does not exist as regards the Native cavalry regiments alone; for, if possible, still greater injustice and incongruities exist as between the infantry and cavalry. The other day his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, being desirous of showing his favour and good-will to an officer commanding a native infantry regiment at Barrackpore, bestowed upon him the command of a cavalry regiment at the same station, the result of which was an immediate loss of Rs. 380 a month. His Excellency has been appealed to, and it is to be hoped that his answer will not be of the official stereotype—"We can do nothing; it is before the government."—*Id.*

THERE are few Bengali gentlemen so highly respected by Englishmen, and so worthy of respect, as Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, Assistant Clerk of Lord Dalhousie's Legislative Council and now a member of the Bengal Council. The Baboo has shewn his public spirit and enlightenment by making, at his own expense, a large canal in the district where most of his estates are situated. We are sure, therefore, there must be some satisfactory explanation of the accusation brought by Lieutenant Hills, R.E., in his report on the Bengal epidemic published in the *Gazette*. Speaking of Samnugger, on the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway, he says of a Fort covered with the rankest vegetation and surrounded by a ditch, in some places dry and in others partially filled with the foulest water,—"this pestilential spot belongs to Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, who, I believe, promised to take measures to improve its conditions, but has utterly neglected to do so. To it I would principally attribute the sickness in the village." Again to the Baboo's manager he ascribes the opposition of the neighbourhood to sanitary measures, opposition at the violent that the works were discontinued. That in other villages this should have happened; that the moment Mr. Maclean, the Magistrate, himself fell sick, the people should refuse to pay the instalments due of their subscriptions to save their own lives, is too characteristic to call for remark. But we cannot believe that one of the two native members who do not make the Bengal Council contemptible, will allow this charge to pass unexplained. If so, alas for talk about self-government and Bengali progress.—*Friend of India, Sept.* 3.

MOFUSSIL SOCIETY.

(*Englishman, Sept.* 5.)

WHILST the public are discussing the various questions referring to individual character, which have turned up in connection with the recent trial of the Burney case, it may not be amiss if we dip a little beneath the surface of things, and take a glance at that condition of Mofussil society from which such scandals can arise. That the case itself has become a *cause célebre* every one will admit, but there is too much reason to believe that the results only are exceptional, and not the cause; and that the normal state of society at too many Mofussil stations corresponds but too nearly with that which has prevailed at Dinapore, and only requires a spark to fire the train. Accordingly we must premise that our remarks do not refer to Dinapore only, but to all those Mofussil stations where the society is small, and where, at the same time, thoughtlessness and frivolity occasionally prevail, and may, as in the case of Dinapore, be followed by pain and remorse of which none had ever dreamed. And our immediate object is to utter that word of quiet warning and advice, which few can even whisper without offending; but which is devoid of all personal application, and consequently robbed of all its sting when put forth in a public journal as a lesson not to one but to all.

Society in large towns has been frequently described as a selfish and ungenial; and the sojourner in Calcutta has been frequently heard to complain of that want of good feeling and universal fellowship which prevail in smaller communities. But in country stations the bad society has its evils. In a capital like Calcutta the coldness, the exclusions, and the selfishness, are apparent than real, and we believe that there is quite as much true generosity and warm-heartedness amongst the "Sirs" and "Dear Sirs" as amongst the "Dear Browns" and "Dear Toms" of up-country stations; and we believe also that a certain reserve between persons of every old or warm friends, more calculated to promote domestic happiness, than the eternal calling, and flirting, and laying out for admiration, which is one of the least pleasing conditions of Anglo-Indian society in certain places which we shall not name. We are not here alluding to the scandals which are occasionally opening up in Hill stations, where frivolous wives are but to often separated from careless husbands, and where the culminating point, acted on by circumstances, frequently culminates in the whispered tale, which, if it even reaches the ears of the parties themselves, overwhelms them with anger or shame, and has not unfrequently ended in an exposure which has inflicted lasting pain and mortification on families and connections. We are speaking of Plantatic affections and idle flirtations, between married persons, which can only afford a selfish and unsatisfactory pleasure to the individuals, while but too often detrimental to their personal character. We by no means wish to deny the advantages and pleasures of social intercourse. Husbands and wives cannot shut themselves up, and content themselves with love in a cottage; and they would soon become very stupid and quarrelsome if they did. Every man is or ought to be very proud of the beauty, the accomplishments, the taste, the wit, and the general power of pleasing, which may be manifested by his wife; and so every wife is or ought to be very proud of such similar qualifications as may appertain to her husband. But then these powers of pleasing are intended for no individual in particular, except, of course, the one individual, they are intended generally for society at large in which they may be employed; and when this rule is departed from, and husbands and wives are especially to please particular individuals of the opposite sex, there is a tendency towards a familiarity, a Platonic regard, or freedom of conversation, which is incompatible with the happiness of some parties, and injurious, as already stated, to the character of others.

To draw the line of propriety is difficult and perhaps impossible. Moreover, it must shift with circumstances. In the days of our grandmammas gentlemen were perhaps a little too attentive and flattering in their manner towards the opposite sex; but now-a-days such formality and stateliness are rarely manifested. Moreover, a little more freedom of intercourse is permitted at a pic-nic than at a state dinner. Then again, if we were treating of society in general, and not of small societies in particular, we should have to notice the common remark in London and Paris that real drawing-room intercourse is only carried on between unmarried gentlemen and married ladies. This last condition might indeed be considered in passing as furnishing an apt illustration of what we are about to say upon another topic. In London an unmarried man is afraid to talk much with an unmarried lady, unless he is prepared to "pop the question," or unless his prospects are so exceedingly doubtful that nobody is likely to ask his intentions. On the other hand the married man is a nonentity; nothing is to be got out of him; his fate is sealed. But in India almost every body is either married or going to be married, and consequently unmarried people are not of the same consequence that they are at home.

Then we come to the last speciality of Anglo-Indian society. We have been hitherto treating of extra-friendships which may exist between ladies and gentlemen whose ages are not dissimilar; and whose sentiments are regarded each other, however misplaced, are tolerably genuine. We have indicated, generally, the fact that such intimacies are apt to spring up in communities of contracted limits and resources, such as a Mofussil station, a Cape steamer, *et cetera*; and we have merely stated facts in order that some of our readers may be warned against the concomitant evils. But the Dinapore scandal opens up another speciality in cantonment life. A Brigadier of mature years commits himself to delicate attentions, and then on the strength of such attentions seems to indulge in a freedom of comment, which, however pardonable and even correct from a respected Mentor, are scarcely the right thing when expressed by the aforesaid Mentor in a note to a married lady. Now, giving or receiving presents under such circumstances is always more or less provocative of mirth, or scandal, or both. We do not, however, wish to pursue this subject beyond ventilating a few ideas, which may be open to correction, but which are at any rate sufficient as suggestive hints whereby those who need such warnings may work out further ideas for themselves. Leaving for a moment the question of reputation and law to be settled between the civil and military powers, we would content ourselves at present with expressing the hope that for the future when a military officer of mature years finds himself sorely tempted to present China and cheeses to a married lady in a Mofussil station, he will consider whether he cannot make the same present to all lady residents; and when he feels tempted to write a little freely of one lady to another, he will ask himself whether it would not be better to tear the note up before sending it, lest it should fall into the hands of the party discussed. If, at the same time, a little less vanity, or jealousy, or wounded feelings were displayed on the opposite side than seems to have been manifested at Dinapore, this miserable trial and the lessons which it involves will not be altogether thrown away.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S FETE DAY.

(*Times, August* 17.)

THIS is no day of politics in Paris. If there be a few inveterate politicians, whom nothing can distract from their habitual anxieties and discussions, they must be sought in the retirement of their houses, in the darkest corners of cafes, or on lonely benches in the outskirts and public gardens, where, in couples, they ring the changes on their favourite themes. With such exceptions Paris is holiday-making and amusement-seeking. It has shut up its shops, discarded care, and is bent upon having a merry day, in spite of a heat which, although with less sunshine, is perhaps more oppressive, from its close and sultry character, than any we have had this summer. At six this morning the capital was roused by the customary salutes; an hour or two later it received the *Moniteur*, containing a vast number of promotions and nominations to the Legion of Honor, including that of M. Drury Minister of Public Instruction, to the rank of officer. Nine generals of brigade, including two aides-de-camp of the Emperor, MM. Ney and Fleury, are promoted generals of division, and ten colonels become generals of brigade. There are also a considerable number of promotions to the ranks of colonel and lieutenant-colonel. Further, the Emperor, on the occasion of his fete day, which is also the great Romish Catholic festival of the Assumption of the Virgin, has granted pardons or commutation of sentence, to 1,393 criminals of various degree, now in the penal colonies, at the galleys, or in prisons and houses of correction. The official sheet also contains Marshal Forey's report of the 25th of June from the city of Mexico, and some details sent by the commandant of Vera Cruz. The Marshal was busily engaged in putting down brigands and guerillas, and endeavouring to restore tranquillity and security in the country. For this purpose he was forming native corps known as counter-guerillas. In the works around Mexico the artillery found 97 guns, chiefly of large calibre, nearly a million of cartridges, 22,196 projectiles, and a large quantity of powder, percussion caps, and rockets. Among the guns was the Pelerin (no unsuitable name for a cannon which had found its way, from France to Mexico), cast at Douai in 1744, and which will now be brought back to the land of its birth. The *France* newspaper says that Juarez was still at San Luis Potosi at the date of the last advices, but with few followers, and expected soon to leave the country. There was talk of re-occupying Tampico and taking possession of Matamoras. A sensation had been caused by the capture, by a French cruiser, of an English schooner having on board 10,000 muskets and a quantity of munitions of war. The schooner was from a port in Great Britain, and was captured in the waters of Matamoras. This place being close to the Texan frontier, the probabilities are that the arms will prove to have been intended for the Confederate States.

The usual festivities of the 15th of August are in progress as I write and will be over before the hour at which this letter will be closed and despatched. One of their great features, and which gives delight to the masses of intense enjoyment to many thousands of the theatre-loving lower classes of Parisians, is the gratuitous performances at the playhouses. Imagine the delight of the artisan, whose usual dramatic enjoyments are limited to a few sous' worth of upper gallery at one of the minors, on finding himself installed, for one day in the year, on the velvet cushions of the best boxes as the aristocratic opera or the classic Theatre Francais. Not without some trouble, however, are the gratification and glory to be obtained. The performances begin at 1 in the afternoon. Before 10 this morning, as I passed the Grand Opera, the *queue*, or tail, as it is called, the long column of eager and expectant playgoers, was already to be reckoned by hundreds, to which almost every minute brought additional dozens. I saw probable the least respectable portion of the audience that had thus early taken the field; it consisted chiefly of men in blouses, and of women of the lowest classes. There were stormy-looking clouds about, the sun showed but dimly and at intervals, but the heat was nevertheless stifling. About half-past 9 a few large rain-drops fell in some parts of Paris, every spot as big as a half-crown, but they brought too coolness, and the thermometer stood at 90 degrees. Thirty degrees more would hardly have induced those resolute playgoers to budge from their post of vantage. There they stood, talking, laughing, making facetious remarks on the passers-by, and, I need hardly add, abundantly perspiring. Sergeons-de-ville were therein plenty, to prevent crushing and maintain order. A painter might have found many studies of feature and expression in that motley crowd: I marked several faces, belonging to gentlemen in blue blouses, which Charlet would have made much of. On the flank of the column hovered the commissariat, consisting of barrows of cheap fruit, intinerant dealers in coco, a drink in which liquorice is a principal ingredient, and purveyors of other cheap and refreshing articles of consumption. Gradually the queue increased and when I last saw it it certainly numbered more than the opera-house could hold. How it was managed I did not stay to see, but many late comers must have been excluded from sheer want of room. As to the atmosphere of the house when filled, we are justified in believing that it was considerably worse even than that of the dormitories into which certain fashionable London milliners pack their workwomen. At no less than 16 different theatres and circuses the same scene was repeated. Popular pieces had been selected. At the Opera was given Auber's *Muette de Portici*, better known in England as *Masaniello*; at the Opera Comique the *Postillion of Longjumeau* cracked his whip and sang his joyous couplets; at the Francais Corneille, Racine, and Moliere were all upon the bills; at the Gymnase the *Demon of Play* pointed a mortal for the mob; at the Imperial Theatre of the Chatelet Miss Aurora went through her tribulations, John Mellish gorged himself with "rosbif" after the fashion of all English gentlemen, and Stephen Hargrave was frightened to death by the ghost of Conyers; while the Palais Royal, the Varietes, and the other smaller houses gave their most laughable farces and thrilling dramas to please the people on the Emperor's day.

What most strikes the inhabitants of Paris on this day is the effect produced by the temporary suspension of certain police regulations. The 15th of August is the day of liberty for those classes whose head-quarters in old Paris were in the Cour des Miracles. Beggars, cripples, gipsies, itinerant musicians, ventriloquists, ballad singers, are allowed full licence to go abroad in all parts of Paris and ply their various professions. From early morning until midnight the streets are full of them. All manner of deformities, real or simulated, thrust themselves before the eyes of the public. Within the length of a short street, you shall have the pavement disputed with you by a gentleman seated in a wooden bowl, and working himself along by his hands, while his legs, if the word may be applied to limbs so distorted and stunted limbs, stick up in the air before him; a woman with a shrivelled arm meets you a little further on and asks charity for her misfortune; meagre children are put forward as claims for alms, and blind men with importunate guides almost bar your way. You cannot believe that you are in Paris; you might be driving up the hill out of Naples towards Portici, or passing through the fesid alley, abounding in blind beggars and loathsome deformities, which leads from the Calle Carretas to the Madrid post-office. It is 11 o'clock, the usual Paris breakfast hour, and you step into a cafe, the whole front of which is of course wide open, and people are sitting outside. In front of one end of the line of tables a small embulant orchestra, composed of two wretched harps and a cracked fiddle, are playing Garibaldi's Hymn. At the other extremity of the crowd of breakfast-eaters, a sickly-looking youth, with flaxen hair and a powerful *falsetto*, is warbling a Swiss mountain song, with a *jodel* that pierces your brain. He has a comrade who goes round to collect coppers, and, with that view, even ventures a raid into the cafe itself, in spite of the indignant frowns and gestures of the waiters. The descendant of William Tell departs, and is replaced by a pair of genuine Arabs, *pifferari*, just such fellows as Story describes in one of the best capital *Roba di Roma*. Foreign travel and, perhaps, long absence from their country has somewhat degraded their attire; the peacocks' feathers have been shorn or shredded from the knowing Calabrian hats, and the once bright hues of their raiment are somewhat faded; but there is the little pipe, with its flexible, screeching notes, and the big goatskin bellows, and the monotonous drone. To is they go with true Southern spirit, for all the world as if they were serenading a picture of the Virgin on some dim, lamp-lighted staircase or nook in the Piazza Navona, instead of exciting the contemptuous wonder of the irreverant occupants of a Paris cafe. However, they get their coppers and go their ways, and others succeed them, and so it lasts till late at night with a reinforcement in the evening hours of a swarm of flower girls and dealers in fans resolutely bent on supplying you with nosegays and fresh air, and often compelling you to purchase in self defence. Meanwhile, innumerable dealers in smallwares of many descriptions are allowed, for this day only, to spread their frumpery on the pavement of the boulevards and elsewhere, and find purchasers, it is presumable, since they maintain their stations, although the crowd abroad seems much more bent on sightseeing than on shopping. Granting that many of these beggars and vagrant musicians and pedlars find their way to Paris expressly for this day, when all the world is idle one still reflects with wonder on what the streets would be were the police ordinances, to-day in abeyance, to be permanently abrogated. Even as now it brings together all the rich idlers and ateasure seekers. Paris then would become the focus which would be drawn together half the rogues and mountebanks in Europe. Of these latter classes we have enough already, but most of them have good coats on their backs—some of them with many ribands in the button-holes,—and do not pursue their avocations in the public streets.

The amusements provided for Paris to-day do not differ in any important particular from those which have been repeatedly described to you in former years, and I shall therefore be very brief in my reference to them. The chiefs points of attraction to the people in the daytime are the Esplanade of the Invalides and the great Place du Trone, at the other extremity of Paris, where, in large temporary theatres, grand military spectacles are performing, resulting in the consumption of many blank cartridges, and in the signal and invariable triumph of the French arms. Then there are tumblers and tight-rope dancers, and the usual greasy poles, surmounted by green branches, from which hang watches, small articles of plate, pipes, and other objects—irresistible temptations to active gentlemen who swarm up them with an heroic disregard to the purity of their garments. For more than a week passed numbers of workmen have been busied preparing the decorations of the Place de la Concorde and the great avenue of the Champs Elysees, and these appear to be unusually rich and tasteful. There is a great profusion of verdure and flowers. Along each side of the circular road which runs round the Place de la Concorde, and on both sides of the Champs Elysees from that place up to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, are lamp posts at short intervals, each post surmounted with clusters of large white glass globes, and having around its base a temporary garden composed of scarlet geraniums and other bright-coloured flowers, baked in and united by turf. The summits of the posts are connected by fastoons of gaspiping thickly set with burners, each one of which is protected by small globes of the same milk-coloured glass said to be a sort of enamelled material newly invented.) The end posts and those at the corners of the cross streets and avenues are distinguished by circular trophies or shields of coloured globes, chiefly red, with a yellow N. in the centre. Around the fountains in the Place de la Concorde broad temporary parterres have also been established, and there, as in the Champs Elysees, extensive use has been made of plants now found abundantly in some of the public gardens here.

I have forgotten its name, but I believe it is one of the plants that have been introduced from Algeria to France, and if it has not already been adopted in England, it ought to be so, supposing our climate to suit it. It bears a small scarlet flower, springing out of a cluster of large fleck-like leaves of a remarkably dark intense green. It forms a prominent and very handsome feature of the gardens in the Champs Elysees, and of several of those public street gardens which of late years have been introduced in Paris with so pleasing an effect.

In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress drove along the boulevards in an open caleche, with outriders in the Imperial livery. Two gentlemen in plain clothes rode beside the carriage, which was followed by three or four other open vehicles containing persons of Court. It was exactly a quarter past 5 when they passed the place, on the Boulevard des Italiens, where I happened to be. So far as their reception, as they drove rather slowly along, came under my observation, it was tolerably good, although I heard but one cheer—from a group of persons near the Passage de l'Opera. People showed curiosity, and thronged to the edge of the asphalt to see the cortege pass, but there was certainly little appearance of cordiality, and still less of enthusiasm. I shall hear later of what took place elsewhere. My own observation was limited to a distance of 200 or 300 yards. The boulevarde was pretty full of people at the time.

At night—The mode of to-day was more or less cloudy and of stormy appearance, but it got brighter towards nightfall, and nothing occurred to mar the illuminations or spoil the sport of the Parisians. It is lucky there was scarcely any wind, for an important part of the illuminations consisted of red and yellow lanterns, with bits of candle inside them, which were hung up at dusk on the trees in the Champs Elysees. They were large paper lanterns of a circular form, resembling big melons, and having an opening at the top. A great number of men were employed with long poles suspending them to the branches and twigs by means of wire hooks attached to them. The hooks were too pliant, or the members of the Hanging Committee were not more adroit than some other committees of that kind which I know, for many of these illuminated melons came down as soon as they were hung up, and either ignobly went out in the dust or caught in some branch and caught fire themselves, in some cases setting fire to the leaves and threatening a conflagration. Had there been anything of a breeze the lantern part of the business would have been a total failure. As it was plenty of spare candles were at hand to replace the fallen, and by 9 o'clock every tree in the Champs Elysees was loaded with the gaudy fruit. The clusters of large white globes burned extremely well, the material serving to condense without dimming the light; but the smaller globes, with which the festoons were studded, were much less successful. A great many of them broke with the heat (which might have been expected unless the material were more proof against it than glass), and a few whole festoons without a globe left on. Luckily the gas jets, for the most part, burned well, even when unprotected, and although a certain number did not light and others of the globes were much blackened by smoke, causing breaks in the curved lines of light, the general effect was decidedly good. The Tuileries gardens were illuminated with pennons of coloured lamps; the fountains in the Place de la Concorde were illuminated within the fall of water by large vertical coloured lights; the Rue de Rivoli the Ministries, the Palace of Industry, the Chamber of Deputies, the railings of the Tuileries, all the public buildings, and many others, were illuminated with long lines

travellers, that Mr Fleming witnessed the process and its results :—

"The opium-smoker lay with his face in our direction, his head raised a little by a wooden pillow, and his whole mind given up to the inhalation of the vapour, and replenishment of the bowl by small doses of the drug picked up and stuck on the pipe from time to time. As the quantity he had smoked began to act upon his system, his features kindled up from the solid composed state they had been in previously. After each instalment there was a longer interval, as if he wished to prolong the process; and he muttered away in a low tone to himself, while his black eyes sparkled vividly, and the heavings of his naked chest denoted increased breathing. Still he lay tranquilly in the same posture without any symptoms of uneasiness. The prescribed quantity, to our gratification, was nearly expended. Once more he stretched out his strong muscular arm towards a little tray, on which were the implements employed to charge the "smoking-pistol"—the long needle or wire with which the opium is lifted was again in requisition—the almost empty "ka lan" or still was hurriedly scraped by it, and its contents, now changed from a treacly colour and consistency to that of a crumb of gingerbread, steadily carried to the "yen-tan" or cup of the pipe, which bore a decided resemblance to a magnified gas-burner in shape, and in the small perforation in the centre of its top. The opium is placed on this little aperture, into which the needle is pushed to establish an opening between the interior of the vessel and the external air, then the skewer is thrown away, the open end of the "yen-ti"—pipe-stem—is taken between the lips, the cup is carried down to the flame of the lamp, and the opium becomes faintly red as the deep inspirations of the now drowsy-looking man drew air and smoke into the lungs with a weak sputtering noise. Suddenly it ceases; the pipe and the hand that held it drop together; the solitary carouse is over; the man of pleasure is overcome, and the object is attained if not already passed by; for he lies so still that it would be difficult to believe that he was in anything but a profound trance or sleep, one so deep that the shouts and quarrels of those within a few inches of him fail to disturb the vision or rouse his stupified senses. He looked a sad, strange figure in the foreground of that half wild and novel tableau, stretched out on his back as if dead, the scarcely moving ribs testifying that he was not really so. The hand and the "pistol" were still together where they had fallen, and the head resting on the stool showed the deep yellow features but imperfectly by the partial gleam of the half extinguished lamp that stood near illuminating but obscurely the corner were the victim reposed."

As Mr. Fleming and his companion drew nearer the town of Shan-hai-kwan, which stands where the Great Wall abuts on the Gulf of Liau-tong, they were very much struck by the enormous growths of the water-lily, the roots of which form an excellent esculent and are gathered after a very singular fashion. The gatherers are strangely dressed for their work, as silently they move up and down the lagoons, with nothing but their dark-brown faces to be seen, and their heads wrapped up in a blue turban to protect them from the scorching sun.

"Around each of their necks is a wide circular collar of the same shape, and about the same size, as the ordinary lifebuoy, and almost as light. To this is attached a waterproof bag of sheepskins with the wool off, about one half as long again as their bodies, in which they live and many hours every day, as dry as if they were on dry land. To this buoy which keeps open the mouth of the sack, and admits the air around the body without allowing the water to enter, is fastened the raft on which the day's store is carried. There go the amphibious labourers, jumping and sinking, moving to one side and then to another sometimes disappearing altogether below the floating ring, which looks like the entrance to a pit or well, as they scrape and rub off the mud from their toes, in the corners of the bag, from each segment of the stalk which runs along in the tenacious bottom; and then, having exhumed the hidden treasure all but an obstinate bundle of fibers that grow at the end, and retain a firm held of their native earth, the operation is soon finished. One of the hands holds, with the side of the bag between them, a pole armed with a hook. This divides or tears away the fibrilla; the precious esculent is liberated and quickly transferred to the depository, and another is attacked."

In this manner they flounder along in water, the depth of which never exceeds six feet, amidst acres of waterlilies which, when in full flower, have the appearance of a great carpet of red, white, and yellow, or pink gems, diffusing a delicious fragrance for miles around. Mr. Fleming tasted one of the excavated tubercles, and nothing but tea, he says, could have been more refreshing.

At length the travellers reached Shan-hai-kwan, and after experiencing much inconvenience from the pertinacious curiosity of the natives, who fairly mobbed them, and undergoing much annoyance from passport-inspection on the part of the officious Consulate of the garrison, whom Mr. Fleming describes as "a polite old soldier,"—with a great deal of humbug in his composition,—came to their rescue. He was, however, very much opposed to their design of climbing the heights to examine the Great Wall, alleging as objections—which were valid enough, as Mr. Fleming afterwards found to his cost—the extreme heat of the sun, the want of roads for the distance of the hills, their being covered with stones, and—to clench his agrument—the fact that "the Chinese never went up there." But remonstrance was useless: Mr. Fleming was bent on the enterprise, and, accompanied by an escort, who very soon tailed off, set out to accomplish it. When within about a mile of the mountains, Mr. Michie could go no farther with safety, and, leaving his friend under a clump of shady trees, Mr. Fleming pursued the adventure alone. A most perilous adventure it proved, for, in descending from the summit of the mountain-top, "where the foot of European had never before trodden," and whence he surveyed the Mantchu country stretching away towards the head of the gulf, he unfortunately lost his way, and as nearly as possible lost his life.—We have seldom met with a more appalling account of personal risk, but it is too long for extract in these columns, and we must refer our readers to the volume itself for the description.

The day after this danger befel Mr. Fleming left the frontier city and entered the province of Mantchuria. The road was lonely, but here and there were villages with industrious inhabitants, and lively romping children playing at blindman's-buff, a game in which they were often joined by blooming girls with uncramped feet. As they advanced the signs of pastoral life were more apparent, though falling far short of what Mr. Fleming expected to have met with, for villages were frequent with industry for their chief characteristic. The most notable processes on which Mr. Fleming remarks are the Tartar manner of shoeing ponies and bullocks and the Tartar system of veterinary practice. He quotes in further illustration of the latter, from a celebrated Chinese work, the Pun Tsau, "Herbal," published three or four centuries ago, precepts which read very much as if they were taken from Pliny, As, for instance, when the author recommends eating almonds and taking rush broth if a persons feels uncomfortable after taking a meal of horseflesh, and says of the hippic delicacy:—"It should be roasted and eaten with ginger and pork; and to eat the flesh of a black horse and not drink wine with it will surely produce death. The fat of the crown of the horse is sweet, and good to make the hair grow and the face shine. . . . The heart of a white horse when dried and rasped into spirit, and so taken, cures forgetfulness; if the patient hears one thing he knows ten." Chung-hue-soh is the name of the first Tartar town where the travellers slept, their house of entertainment being none of the cleanest, and moreover infested with scorpions. Ning Yueng Chow, a desolate, roofless, broken-down town came next,—and Shin Shan, of which they were in search, proving a veritable Kippletringan, always receding. But we have not space left to track Mr Fleming further, though the attempt to do so will amply repay whoever reads the remaining chapters of a work of rare originality and interest. We will, however, close with a few words descriptive of the Mantchu capital.

"If Peking was a disappointment to those of us who, in the preceding year, had inspected to see a great and a grand city—a capital with superb palatial buildings, streets unsurpassed for width and cleanliness, and crowded with triumphal arches, where all the wealth and magnificence of a rich and mighty empire had been stored—and if we had found it as unpleasant as opening a musty old tomb that has been lying covered with mildew in some mouldering ruin for centuries, and in which moth and maggot have done their work, leaving only the massive bindings which envelope the decayed leaves intact—then Moukden could indeed lay claim to having excited in us a degree of pleasurable surprise, until then unknown in our rambles in the land. The great regularity of the streets—the ample breadth of the principal ones—the absence of filthy and indecent displays at their sides, such as everywhere offend the eyes and nose in Peking; the uniform height and frontage of the shops, and their respectable, though far from gaudy appearance, and the total absence of tumbledown wooden arches, or *Pai-lus*, such as in almost every other town obstructed the way or marred the prospect; quite took our good opinions by storm, because the change was unexpected, for we had long ceased to imagine that a tolerable city existed in the country. Moukden, so far as our experience went, was pronounced to be the Edinburgh of the Middle Kingdom. The people were well, though not luxuriantly dressed, and I do not think during our stay we noticed a beggar or a ragged individual within its walls. There were large stands of cartcabs with excellent mules in them, superior to those of Peking. There were capital shops with large open windows, in which were counters for the sale of furs, native cottons, dye-stuffs, grain, and medicines, as well as ready-made clothing; but we could perceive nothing European, save a couple of boxes of German lucifer matches which we saw when we afterwards had an investigation on foot. A good proportion of these shops were kept for the manufacture and sale of bows and arrows, and in some of them there were splendid specimens of the skins of eagles and vultures. We passed several large Yomuns or government buildings, before which were drawn up dozens of cabs, and crowds of attendants awaiting the convenience of their several owners who were within," probably discussing questions concerning the management or mismanagement of a province the length and breadth of which is estimated at 700,000 square miles. Each of these public offices was guarded by rows of high black *chevaux de frise*. The great number of officials—whether mandarins, servants, or soldiers we could not always distinguish in the crowds and dust we often got involved in, struck us as extraordinary for such a small city, and such a comparatively unimportant capital of a province beyond the Great Wall. Booths and stalls there were none, and even the nomadic vendors of stables, and the peripatetic craftsmen of all grades and trades who roam freely elsewhere, were here invisible. We looked closely for some indications of Tartar existence, but without success, except in some streets where shops were devoted to the fabrication of figures or effigies made of reeds and covered with paper to represent men and women servants bearing cups of tea and other things necessary for a feast; and in addition, horses and stags, modelled and painted in a sporting style, such as we could fancy the Mantchu—as we had read of them—might appreciate, and desire to have burnt at their graves to do them service in the next world."

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
[McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads.
ROBINSON & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.
FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. John & Robert Tennent.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

	Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
	Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.			
	Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.			
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—				
2	Dozen Cases Vintage 1854	Rs.	32.	
2	Do. do. do. 1858	,,	26.	
2	Do. do. do. 1860	,,	23.	

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of Acton & Worthington, of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior		at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do.	MOSELLE,	do.	,,	36
SHERRY,	Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do.	Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do.	Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT,	Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT,	in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8
	FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA,	a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE,	Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE,	Do.	do.	,,	22
CLARET,	good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do.	do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	20
Do.	do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do.	do. St. Estephe (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC,	superior	do.	,,	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of Jules Mumm & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name.

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs.	33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc		14	,,
St. Julien Medoc		12	,,
Do. Estephe		10	,,
BRANDY—fine old Cognac		18	,,
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale		21	,,
Sherry			
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.		18	,,

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs.	21	0	per dozen.
,, ,, Ditto in Pints		11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts		16	8	,, ,,
,, ,, Ditto in Pints		9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Bordeaux Do. in Quarts		12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Kampart Row.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron. Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marscany (Geisler's and Cunliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c. :—

SHERRIES—				
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. / Brown do. / Yellow do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,,	42
PORT—				
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	30
Do.	Do.	Pints	,,	15
Red Seal		Quarts	,,	24
Do.		Pints	,,	13
CLARETS—				
Chateux Margeaux			,,	34
Leoville			,,	28
St. Julien			,,	20
Medoc			,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—				
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,,	40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,,	21
Do.	J. C. Morizot	Quarts	,,	36
Do.	do	Pints	,,	19
HOCK—				
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... / do.		,,	38
MOSELLE do				
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE			,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do			,,	18
CURAÇOA			,,	42
MARASCHINO			,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY			,,	30
SPIRITS—				
Brandies, Rs. 13, 24, 30, 36			,,	,,
Do.	Jules Robin (30 year old)		,,	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		,,	20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		,,	,,
Do.	Hollands, in cases		,,	,,
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie		,,	21
BEER AND STOUT.				

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS'London, and LEMENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee. TREACHER & Co.

Business Announcements.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received a fresh Batch of good CIGARS, Manilla size. They will be sold cheap to close the account.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes Bombay, Kampart Row.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Taster at Hankow, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

Business Announcements.

ON SALE.—Just received ex *Hahneman*, best Plated-mounted Carriage Harness, also Buggy Harness of four sorts, Round Brown Driving Carriage and Buggy Reins. To be had of NUSSERWANJEE FRAMJEE, Medow Street, next door to Nansee Parpia's Shop.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.
Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.
Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

SAXONY WOOLS.—Rs. 35 the suit; Strongly recommended for monsoon wear.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS, Rs. 45 the suit. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SHEPHERDS PLAIDS, From Rs. 35 the suit; Now the leading pattern of the season.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MELTONS.—The favorite Coating.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS,
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE CLARENCE Black Dress Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE ASCOT Drab Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemens' HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.
They would call especial attention to their
JUNGLE HELMETS
which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a safe protection from *Coup de soleil*. Price Rs. 8-8 annas each.

BOOTS.—MONSOON LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
(*Impervious to rain.*)
French Calf Boots Elastic Sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8 per pair.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.
Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the desirability of the Helmet of Field Service pattern adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be allowed.*"

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties, Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief can be procured of us only.
J. & W. WATSON. & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
No. 4, MEADOW STREET.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,
BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.
Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lenos Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.
Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.
English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.
Helmets, low crowned Sun Topees, and Scotch Caps.
Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.
MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'WESTERS, Rs. 30.
VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.
Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY.
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and coloured Silks 22nd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW
White Fancy Quittings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze and Thread Undershirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Screw, Bengal Double Guns, fitted for a Punkah), Bedroom Couch, Washing Stands with Furniture complete, Cheval and Toilette Glasses, Rattan Clothes Baskets, Bath, Dispense, and Cookroom Furniture, Coir and other Matting, etc. etc.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome roomy English-built single Brougham, with patent axles, pole, shafts, etc., complete, suitable for one or two horses, also a strong Chesnut Horse and Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 8, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On MONDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Household Furniture, &c. of T. H. Lovegrove, Esq. (changing his residence) the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, Plated Candlesticks, Pickle, Cruet, and Egg Frames, Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cutlery, &c. and the furniture all Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Dining, Breakfast, Pier, Sofa, and Card Tables, Tea Poys, Chiffoneers, Easy, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy Arm and Drawing Room Chairs, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Engraving in Maple and other frames, Time Pieces and Clock under domes, Table Ornaments, a four post Washland Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wines, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense Articles, a Bagatelle Table, Music Box, &c.
Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Friday the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE, FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AND ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT.
Just landed per ex-*Birkby*.
Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have just received for sale on Commission, a very Superior highly-finished English-built new Sociable with handsome Plated-Mounting Lamps, Superfine Morocco Linings, &c.
This Carriage is particularly built for one or two Horses, very roomy, and of light construction, easy to pull, built to order by the well-known maker, "Lewis," of Salisbury.
A Portable Steam Engine, with its Machinery complete.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th September 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.
FRESH ARRIVAL.
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.
Handsomely Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.
Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
WATCHES.
Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill, Brothers, London, warranted for two years.
Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.
Do. Do. Open faced.
Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.
Do. Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.
Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie-goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.
FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits.	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ¼ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosette, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.
N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Goods, Twist, &c. &c.
A few Cases very superior Perfumery, comprising Windsor, Honey, and Almond Soaps, Violet and Mellefleur Nursery and Toilet Powder, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Lavendar Water, Handkerchiefs, Pefumes of various kinds, in glass-stoppered Bottles.
Bombay, 17th September 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilted, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 11 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Cherry Brandy, 50 dozen Cherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry.
JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings.
N.B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co, have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th September 1863.

BENNETT & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Turgudy, a few suits of Ready-made Clothing, a few pieces of Melton Cloth, &c. &c.
The remainder of an invoice of new Books.
400 hogsheads Shakos, recently purchased from a Government sale, with 4 Hoops each.
An English-built self-driving Phaeton with moveable Coach Box.

AT 1 A. M.

One Office Brougham with Lamps and Cushions.
And any other carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT THE "BIRD CAGE," MIDDLE COLABA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence in Middle Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, a splendid Square Grand Piano forte, Carriages, Horses, Pictures, &c. of T. H. BENTLEY, Esq., (proceeding to Europe).
The same consists of cut Glass Ware, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Table, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, a set of Spoons and Forks, Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Dining, Writing and other Tables, Folding, Pridieu, and Arm Chairs, Conversation and half-backed Couches, Chiffoniers with glass Book Cases, Whatnots, Sideboards, Screws, Tea Poys, Four Post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Glass door Book Case, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Child's Cots, English Walnutwood and Mahogany Easy Chairs, Music Table and Piano Stool, Mahogany Clocks of drawers with escrutoire Glass door, Book Case, a splendid Mahogany Square Grand Piano by "C. A. Schroder" from, Messrs. McCombie and Wright, an Oakwood Seraphine, a Light bronze hanging Argand Lamp with drops, Single hanging Table Argand and Reading Lamps, Carpets, Engravings in Rosewood, Maplewood and Gilt Frames, Alabaster and Marble Vases and Table ornaments, a Fine day bed, Chinese Canton Crockery, Glass Dish Covers, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils, dispense Articles, Books, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

An Office Shigram in excellent condition with Horse and Harness complete.
A roomy four-seated Open Carriage with Horse and Harness complete.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 19th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
An English-built open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.
An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Travelling Gharry in good order.
Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in Quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
English Bound Account Books, ready ruled, for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quire each.
Calf bound Cash Books, 5 quires.
Do. Ledgers with index 5 do.
Letter Copying Books with Index.

NEW MALVERN DOG CARTS.
Just landed ex Beswicks and Ambrose.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for sale on commission two very superior big ly-finished English-built new Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are built to order to stand the Indian climate, by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, Patentees.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th September 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, 8 Bales of Turkey Red Yarns, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A BROUGHAM AND HORSE, &c., AT THE OBSERVATORY, UPPER COLABA.
On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Observatory, Colaba, the valuable Household Furniture of Commander E. F. T. FERGUSSON, I.N., (proceeding to Europe). The same comprises Plate and Plated-ware, Cut Glass, Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Services for 12 persons, and the Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Conversation Couches with Springs, Ottoman, Circular Table, and Tea Poys, Table Ornaments, Carved, Single, Three-light and Pedestal Argand Lamps, Drawing, Dining-room and Easy Chairs, Sweet-toned Cottage Pianoforte by "Collard and Collard" with branch lights and padded Cover, made expressly for this climate, Pictures, Footstools, Dining and other Tables, a "Mordan's" Patent large size Cash Box with fittings complete, Hanging Punka, Side Board, Whatnot single and double Screen, Bengal Double Cots (one fitted for a Punka), Bedroom Couch, Washing Stands with Furniture complete, Cheval and Toilette Glasses, Rattan Clothes Baskets, Bath, Dispense, and Cookroom Furniture, Coir and other Matting, etc. etc.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome roomy English-built single Brougham, with patent axles, pole, shafts, etc., complete, suitable for one or two horses, also a strong Chesnut Horse and Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT No. 8, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.
On MONDAY the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Household Furniture, &c. of T. H. Lovegrove, Esq. (changing his residence) the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Tea and Dessert Sets, Plated Candlesticks, Pickle, Cruet, and Egg Frames, Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cutlery, &c. and the furniture all Carved Blackwood such as Circular, Dining, Breakfast, Pier, Sofa, and Card Tables, Tea Poys, Chiffoneers, Easy, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy Arm and Drawing Room Chairs, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Engraving in Maple and other frames, Time Pieces and Clock under domes, Table Ornaments, a four post Washland Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wines, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils and dispense Articles, a Bagatelle Table, Music Box, &c.
Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Friday the 25th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A NEW FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE, FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, AND ON MAKER'S ACCOUNT.
Just landed per ex-*Birkby*.
Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have just received for sale on Commission, a very Superior highly-finished English-built new Sociable with handsome Plated-Mounting Lamps, Superfine Morocco Linings, &c.
This Carriage is particularly built for one or two Horses, very roomy, and of light construction, easy to pull, built to order by the well-known maker, "Lewis," of Salisbury.
A Portable Steam